

THE CLIMAX.

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FRENCH TITTON,
Wm. G. WHITE, — EDITORS.

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WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1888

Democratic Ticket.

FOR PRESIDENT,
GROVER CLEVELAND,
OF NEW YORK.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
ALLAN G. THURMAN,
OF OHIO.

FOR CONGRESS,
JAMES B. MCKEARY,
OF MADISON.

Eleven persons—six white and five colored—were drowned in the recent flood at Augusta, Georgia.

The Republican plurality in last week's Maine election is less by 1200 than in 1884. Is this a big Republican victory?

Richard A. Proctor, the eminent astronomer, died of yellow fever in New York on Wednesday. The disease was contracted in Florida.

Governor David B. Hill has been nominated for re-election by the Democrats of New York. Everything seems to be working in the Empire State precisely as it did four years ago.

Mrs. Jane W. McKee, widow of Col. Wm. R. McKee, of Kentucky, who was killed at Buena Vista, and mother of L. H. W. McKee, who was killed at Antietam, died in Pennsylvania, on the 9th inst. The remains were brought to the Lexington, Ky., cemetery.

YELLOW FEVER.

Fifty-two new cases and seven deaths at Jacksonville, Monday, making an alarming total of 1037 cases and 133 deaths. The disease has not appeared elsewhere.

ON THE STUMP.

W. B. Smith, Esq., went to Mt. Sterling, last Saturday, and made a speech to the Democracy of Montgomery county. After talking about the relation of Madison to Montgomery county and relating some incidents of the battle of Little Mountain, in which Capt. James Hill and his men, on the 9th of Madison, lost their lives, Mr. Smith took up the subject of tariff, and demonstrated it so clearly that every listener could see the wisdom of the Democratic platform and Mr. Cleveland's letter of acceptance. He dwelt upon the idea that free raw material meant cheaper clothing, cheaper agricultural implements, and cheaper everything else that is made of wool, or iron, or numerous other articles now oppressed with a war tariff in times of peace.

MR. CLEVELAND'S LETTER.

On the first page of to-day's CLIMAX, the letter of President Cleveland, accepting the nomination for re-election, is published in full. It is a document of great ability, and should be read by every voter throughout the entire country. It clearly defines the position of the President and the Democratic party on the questions of tariff and internal revenue taxation. The relation of the Government to the people, and the duty of the people to the Government are set forth in unmistakable language. The stupendous surplus in the National Treasury on the welfare of the people is pointed out, and the baneful influence of a war tariff in time of peace made clear as the noon-day sun.

Every farmer, every trader, every merchant, every professional man, every day laborer—everybody should carefully read and re-read this letter.

THE RETALIATION BILL.

McCreary Defends the President. A Strong Vindication of Mr. Cleveland's Course on the Fisheries Question.

The House of Representatives, after the morning hour, proceeded, as the special order, to the consideration of the retaliation bill. Governor McCreary opened the debate. He said that the message of the President sent to Congress on August 23rd, 1888, placed the administration in a firm and courageous attitude on the fisheries controversy with Great Britain. It was dignified, resolute and courageous, and presented a course of action, for our government which was worthy of the approval and support of the American people. While it might have caused some persons to sulk like Achilles and others to indulge in abuse, the President's course was the only one that should be upheld in his effort to maintain the honor of the country and the rights and dignity of her citizens. This message and the tariff measure of President Cleveland should be recorded together in history. One sought to reduce taxes and lighten the burden of the people; the other sought to maintain the right and dignity of the American citizen, and both would be remembered forever. Prompted by patriotic purposes and the earnest desire to settle all disputed questions, the President's special negotiations and concluded a treaty with Great Britain and submitted it to the United States Senate for ratification. That was the proper course—the course which intelligent and enlightened opinion sustained. If the President had resorted to retaliatory measures without any attempt to make a treaty, there were those who would have criticized him, and perhaps even him. The treaty so carefully prepared by able and conscientious gentlemen, was rejected by the unanimous vote of the Republican Senators without an effort to resist or amend it. While the motive which prompted this action, might not be popularly

"X" AND THE WATER WORKS.

Editor of the Climax:

An article signed "X" appeared in last week's Register commenting on the proposed water works, and asking certain relevant questions. All heartily agree that this is the most important matter that has ever been submitted to our people and should be thoroughly and honestly discussed so the people may know its present condition and future prospects.

The questions propounded by "X" will be answered in the order of their appearance.

1st. The editors of THE CLIMAX have kindly consented to publish the charter in this week's issue.

2nd. The charter was passed by the Legislature in April last, and in May the incorporators subscribed the required amount of stock, organized and elected a Board of Directors, President and other officers, consisting of Saml' H. Stone, the President; G. W. Evans, Vice President; J. Stone, Treasurer; F. H. Adair, Secretary; C. D. Chennault and J. A. Sullivan. The above named gentlemen, with J. J. Powell and M. C. Heath, constitute the company.

3rd. It will be impossible to tell the cost of the works until complete surveys have been made and the location and kind of works decided upon. Two practical water-works engineers have estimated that the cost of the works, that appear most feasible to the company, will be about \$80,000. The Company, W. G. White, Dr. Taylor, Asst. Pym, T. J. Scott, J. J. Brooks, Wm. Harris and others have subscribed \$30,000. The books are still open; subscriptions will be taken by any member of the company, and every citizen of Richmond is earnestly requested to take stock.

4th. If the proposition for the city of Richmond to subscribe \$30,000 to the capital stock carries, the Company, earnestly desires that individuals will take stock subscriptions, in addition to the present subscriptions, to complete the works. Should this fail to raise the money, the charter provides that the Board of Directors may mortgage the works to raise funds sufficient for their completion. The Company consists of eight of our best business men, who subscribe heavily. The stock of the city and of the Company will be on the same footing. The city will have two directors on the board, appointed by the City Council. The books and transactions of the Company will always be open to the inspection of every one interested; beyond this it is not supposed that the city or Company will have any guarantee against loss.

5th. It appears that the most practicable method of obtaining water will be by surface drainage in a valley between the Irvine and Big Hill pikes, below Sam H. Stone's big spring. The water thus obtained is said to be very pure and healthful, if vegetation is not allowed to grow in the reservoir, and all the soil above to the day is removed from the basin. Twenty-eight cities of the Union have this kind of reservoirs with a daily capacity of 750,000 to 17,000,000 gallons of water. Among this number are Atlanta, Ga., population 35,000; Columbus, O., population 31,000; Lexington, Ky., population 16,000; Norfolk, Va., population 21,000; Fort Wayne, Ind., population 26,000. Whether the enterprise is for the benefit of any individuals is beyond the knowledge of the writer. The gentlemen who have submitted the plan of taking stock are not a job lot of speculators. No progressive citizen can deny that a good system of water works would be a great benefit to our city.

To step aside for an instant it is extremely doubtful whether "an expenditure of money for needed public utilities would meet with general public approval." These would require another heavy expenditure of money by the city for fire engines before any material benefit for fire protection would be derived, with which the proposed system of water works will dispense.

Beyond fire service, cities would be used for domestic purposes only, and that in a limited way; and should the cities be given to the city, one could not live a day without the water and the city would be a great deal better off than it is now.

Many of the families who already have water at their doors, obtained by large expenditure of private means, haul water for their neighbors, ponds for laundry purposes at certain seasons, and never have it as convenient as desired.

The water works will be more valuable to the city of Richmond than our proposed railroad, and still will not cost the city as much.

It will be impossible to estimate the value of water works, or appreciate their many advantages until we have enjoyed them. Nothing will improve the sanitary condition of our city but an abundant supply of water. However prompt our Council may be in having the streets swept, the sewers shovelled out, and the refuse matter carried away, the essence of the fifth and sixth cupation is left with the large area of inaccessible cess-pools to exhalate their deadly gases and malaria. Give us water works and these things will soon be of the past. The history of water works shows that the stock is universally worth any price, and there is no reason why these works should prove an exception.

The yearly interest on these bonds will be \$1,800. There is a city ordinance that sets aside 10 per cent. of the revenue of the city (\$3800) for fire purposes. To this \$800 add \$10 license tax each on thirty-five fire insurance companies, which is \$350, and we have \$1,150. This sum added to the city's annual dividend on its stock will make a sinking fund that will be more than sufficient to redeem the bonds and indebtedness at maturity and leave the city's stock a net profit. These statements can not be denied. If the gentlemen now connected with the enterprise in connection with the city, would be used for the protection of American fishing and trading vessels should be protected, and a stop should be put to a discrimination against such vessels in Canada canal, which is unjust and in violation of international agreement and comity. The pending bill protects the legislation now necessary. He did not propose to go at length into the merits of the fisheries question or to enter into details which have puzzled and perplexed statesmen for nearly a century. It is sufficient to say that the two chief questions presented were whether the three-mile limit was from the coast line or from a line drawn from headland to headland, and whether American fishermen were permitted to enter Canadian ports to purchase stores. The pending bill enlarged the power of the President and authorized him to suspend in whole or in part the transportation across the territory of the United States, in land and without the payment of duty, of goods, wares and merchandise imported or exported from any foreign country from or to the British Dominions in North America. This was strong, but was appropriate and comprehensive language, and the words were almost the same as those used by the President in his late message. It was asserted by some that the President already had authority to act under the law of 1887. This assertion he controverted. That law did not authorize the President to suspend transportation in the manner in which the pending bill did, nor did it authorize him, in case of discrimination against American vessels in Canadian canals, to collect a toll on foreign vessels passing through American canals.

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THE CLIMAX.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1888.

See notice of bids for water-works under. Shares reduced to only 10 cents by vote of T. Little.

Mr. J. C. Lyter and family have returned to Bristol, Tenn.

Mr. J. S. Boggs's land falling to sell at \$2.50, he now offers it privately.

There was a triple wedding at Buck Springs, out on Muddy Creek, last week.

The Richmond man, who doesn't paint a business house, seems to be the exception.

Albertson's numbers on the houses are sold. The CLIMAX office is 116 1/2 West Main.

Mrs. Lila A. Moore lectured last night at the Good Templar's Lodge, this place, and will lecture again to-night.

The Harris Democratic Club will meet in the Court-house on Friday night, 27th October. All Democrats invited.

Dr. Frazee and Mrs. Belle Pligg have bought a three hundred acre blue-grass farm on the Tates Creek turnpike not far from Lexington.

For the benefit of the colored public school, there will be an entertainment at the colored opera house on Irvine street, Friday night. This is a good move.

David Tribble, an aged colored man, fifty-five years an elder in the United Baptist church, died on the 13th. Funeral by R. H. Campbell and Broadbent.

No perceptible change in the Cincinnati cattle market, the past week, extra steers, \$10.50. No variation in hog—extra heavy, \$6.00. Sheep, \$4.50.

Mrs. Alexander Tribble has bought of Mr. C. M. Taylor the Peter Smith property on West Main street, and will probably remove to it about January 1st. Price \$1,200.

The Boston Stars an excellent musical company, will appear in Richmond on October 11th for the benefit of the Christian church. Walter Emerson is one of the company.

Mr. Wm. R. Carr, of Speedwell, had a male calf foaled the 12th day of May, by Cash's "Crigger" Jack, and out of a mare named Mary, three feet 10 1/2 inches high. It is now four months old and is fourteen hands high.

Mr. B. C. Potts sent a car of wheat to the Standard Roller Mills, last week, which was pronounced the best wheat received during the season, and the only car that had held out according to previous weight.

Marriage licenses: Perry Eaton and Esther Hazelwood; Wm. W. Bush and Florence Moore; J. D. Turpin and W. H. L. Lammie; Geo. D. Hendrix and Annie L. Turpin; J. D. Denny and Bettie A. Griffin; Geo. W. Turpin and Minerva Portwood.

The Masonic Lodge of Richmond has ordered a life-size portrait of the late Col. Wm. Holloway to hang alongside those of Judge Ed. W. Turner, Judge Daniel Brock and Hon. John Speed Smith, all Past Grand Masters of the Masonic Grand Lodge of Kentucky. It is on exhibition at Stockton and Willis's.

More Peaches. Mrs. L. Schlegel has sent to the CLIMAX office a lot of remarkably fine peaches. They were free-stone, and the finest of that kind we have seen this season. A number of them were excellent. The flavor was excellent.

Real Estate Transfers. Wm. Simons to J. P. Hendren, \$3 1/2 acres, \$250.

Mollie E. Grider to N. B. Deatherage, 6 1/2 acres, \$2,400.

Town lot in Richmond: D. B. Miller to E. W. Powell and C. Hunley, \$300.

Coming to Richmond. Mr. Willis Hilde and family will remove to Richmond, within the next few weeks, and occupy the Judge Miller residence on Lancaster Avenue. He will sell his two farms and stock, near Waco and College Hill, publicly, on October 10th. Mr. Hilde comes to town to educate his children.

Mill Sold. Messrs. D. H. Myers and Alfred Douglas, contractors and builders, bought the Barlow Mill in Richmond, at public sale, on last Friday, for \$4,555. They will operate the mill, doing custom grinding. They will build a planing mill on the same lot, utilizing the mill power to run the planing mill machinery. They are live men and will let no wheel be idle.

Suit. Mr. John G. Taylor had a quantity of hand-bills printed at the CLIMAX office the other day, concerning suit, and sent them out all over the country. The result was that within the next thirty days he sold six hundred barrels of suit, an average of twenty barrels per day. This is a nation's suit, as large as his average daily sales. He supplies a good portion of Rockcastle, Jackson, Estill and Lee counties with suit.

Julmie Apples. Mr. J. H. Boggs brought to THE CLIMAX office, last week, a basket of apples that eclipse the largest of the season. They measured thirteen inches in circumference, and weighed one pound, one ounce apiece. The tree that bore them is a seedling, and only four years old. They were solid, moist, and with excellent flavor. The variety is not known. Some nurseryman should secure a few buds from the tree.

I. O. L. Seventeenth anniversary of the Independent Order of Oddfellows, Saturday evening, September 27th, 1888. The Order will meet at the Lodge room at 8 o'clock P. M., for a procession headed by the Nicholasville brass band, and march through the principal streets of the city, thence to the Colored Opera House on Irvine street. Public installation of officers and a grand festival. A metal race between two ladies will be run. Admission ten cents.

A Private Sanitarium at Lexington. Dr. C. R. Chenevix, formerly of Richmond, for eight years Superintendent of the Eastern Kentucky Lunatic Asylum, in Lexington, has purchased what is known as the West property, a mansion house, surrounded by twelve acres of ornamental grounds, in a retired portion of the city, and will be established as soon as may be possible a private sanitarium for the treatment of patients suffering with mental or nervous disorders. There is no institution of this kind in the State at present, nor in the South.

Veterinary Surgeon. Dr. T. F. Martin, veterinary surgeon, of Urbana, O., has located in Richmond for the practice of his profession. He comes well recommended, and is a graduate of the Ontario Veterinary College. He can be found at all times at Fox's stable, except when away engaged in practice. He proposes to visit all parts of the county, when called. The quantity and quality of the live stock in Madison county demand a good veterinary surgeon, and Dr. Martin will no doubt find a profitable practice.

Extension rates on K. C. R. R. to Cynthia trotting races to-day and to-morrow.

The surveying corps of the Louisville Southern Railroad crossed Kentucky river into Madison county last Wednesday, and are hourly expected in Richmond.

A Disastrous Office. The office of County Superintendent of Public Schools of Estill county is peculiarly unfortunate, as regards the mortality of the persons holding it. Robert H. Riddell, the incumbent, died, last week. He was the successor of Nathan Elliott, who dropped dead only a few months ago, and he was the successor of James P. Benton, who died only a few weeks previously. Benton died of paralysis, Elliott of heart disease, and Riddell of some strange ailment of short duration. Mr. Riddell, like his unfortunate predecessors, was a good citizen and an acceptable officer. All three had relatives in Madison county.

Kentucky Day. The exceedingly low rate of \$2.50 for the round-trip over the Kentucky Central Railroad, last Thursday, "Kentucky Day" at the Cincinnati Centennial, carried thither an immense crowd. When the train reached Winchester, there were 85 passengers, and 64 more got on here. When the train reached Winchester, there were three more cars were attached, including many passengers. At Paris, Cynthia, Falmouth and intermediate points, crowds of passengers were made, and crowds of passengers, so that the train consisted of fourteen cars. A train from the Lexington and Winchester branches, made up at Paris and followed in, within twenty-two cars and more than twelve hundred passengers. Not an accident occurred. Mr. F. B. Carr, the agent here, is jubilant. They were royally treated, and Governor Buckner and staff were the centre of attraction. The singers did not go from Richmond.

Circuit Court. This court is in session, Judge J. R. Morton presiding. On Monday, Judge Morton was absent at the funeral of Mrs. Turner, who died suddenly at Paris. Col. James W. Caperton was elected special judge, and charged the grand jury. He laid emphasis on vote buying and selling. There are 237 cases on the docket, which is set for six days.

Grand Jury: Clinton Burgin, Foreman; T. G. Gibson, J. W. Haguelo, O. C. McWilliams, J. R. Dunbar, David Chenevix, S. R. Kanatzer, T. J. Douglas, Willis Hilde, June Armstrong, Steven Salter, Henderson Wheeler, E. D. Ballard, H. W. Haden, S. G. Hanson, J. C. Mason.

C. J. Branton and J. A. Sullivan represent the Commonwealth.

Petit Jury: John Doty, John Forbes, W. S. Hume, J. W. Powell, W. C. Biggstaff, R. C. Boggs, Thos. Curry, Wm. Abshire, S. Taylor, Thomas Samuel, J. F. Wagers, F. Maupin, J. P. Francis, R. Jones, Thomas Ellison, John Tipton, J. F. Todd, J. H. Skifford, T. D. Chenevix, M. Bowman, J. P. Embury, I. D. Todd, J. W. Ballard, Sam Phelps, Jr., Joe Collins, A. J. Braddish.

THE CLIMAX has now sixteen hundred subscribers, a circulation never before reached by any Richmond newspaper. Nine hundred are in Madison county, being a larger number than any paper has ever had in the county. Among the post-offices in the county, that afford large lists, we mention the following:

Carriers List. Richmond post-office, 141.

White Hall, 175.

Red House, 23.

Union City, 25.

Day'sville, 32.

College Hill, 40.

Waco, 46.

Speedwell, 46.

Kingsdon, 46.

Berea, 46.

Kirkville, 46.

Edenton, 46.

Perkins, 46.

Millon, 46.

Ruthton, 46.

Cottonsburg, 46.

Wallington, 46.

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Cottonsburg, 46.

Wallington, 46.

Patrick, 46.

Big Hill, 46.

White, 46.

Engle, 46.

College Hill, 46.

Waco, 46.

Speedwell, 46.

Kingsdon, 46.

Berea, 46.

Kirkville, 46.

Edenton, 46.

Perkins, 46.

Millon, 46.

ONYX ORNAMENTS.

Where the Stone Comes From and How It is Cut and Colored.

Onyx is a variety of agate consisting of layers of variegated chalcedony, arranged in parallel bands. The colors of the successive strata vary in different stones, but in the typical onyx they are black and white. If one of the layers consists of the brown chalcedony known as sard or the red variety known as carnelian, the resulting stone is called sardonyx. It was probably this kind of stone that originally suggested the name, onyx (from onyx, a nail), since the contrast between its layers remotely resembles that between the black and white part of the finger-nail and the white lunula at its root. When an onyx presents a thin layer of whitish chalcedony spread over a black ground, the upper stratum often exhibits a bluish tinge, and collectors at the present day term such a stone *nicoles*, evidently a corruption of the Italian diminutive *nicoletto*, meaning small. The principal European depots for these stones are in the Rhine, and Oberstein, on the Nahe, a small town in Germany, near the base of the Harz. Fine onyx comes from Uruguay and is found among the gravels of the Tarquaria and Rio Paro. These are known to the trade as Brazilian agates, and it is from them that our onyx is obtained. The very finest specimens come from India. Onyx, on account of the straight banding of the strata, is well adapted for the cutting of cameos and was much used by the ancients for that purpose. The onyx used in this city, and in fact, throughout the United States, comes from Brazil. It will be news to many to learn that black onyx is colored artificially. The original stone is a soapy white and being homogeneous in color, it readily absorbs the different ingredients that go to make up its new dress. The lapidaries who perform the work of cutting these stones live in Germany, to which place the New York manufacturer sends his different models in wood or brass, or even an occasional drawing of the particular kind of jewelry he has in mind. The rough stone is broken into pieces and the better portions reserved for the coloring process. A John Street manufacturer informed a reporter that often, out of one ton of onyx shipped from Brazil to Germany, at the expense of the owner, not more than fifty pounds were fit for use, and thus it can be seen how very expensive onyx becomes when made into jewelry.

The costliest parts of the agate have been picked out, they are then boiled in an iron pot for thirty hours, into which had been previously placed equal quantities of honey and sulphuric acid. The boiling process enables the two ingredients to carbonize, and hence have the black appearance. Some of the stones are made perfectly compact. Frequently a stone one and one-half inches in diameter, after having been boiled for two days, will exhibit, when cut, the appearance of a small white spot in its heart, thus showing the *fineness* of its texture. Onyx is principally used for mourning jewelry, and is made into lace-pieces, bracelets, ear-rings, collar-links, studs, sleeve-links, scarf-pins, brooches, watch-chains, chain-links and bracelets. The manufacturer showed a bracelet cut in Oberstein, containing fifty-four different pieces, the cost of which was \$75. In this same bracelet there were one hundred and eighty-eight holes, through which was drawn a cord, all held together by hand. Another reason for the expense of this jewelry is that all the boring and chasing must be done by hand and is a most tedious process. A piece of soft iron about the thickness of a needle is used, the point being split into two, which is inserted two diamond chips, which are allowed to project on either side. The artisan fastens this into a wooden spoon, and arranging a bow so as to be used in the manner of a lathe, he sits down to his daily labor, and to do it, onyx is also made into buttons and the best customers some of the New York merchants have are the army and navy people in Washington, who, when summer arrives, put on their light and white uniforms, and in lieu of gold they invariably wear onyx. They do not mind the expense, when they pay at the rate of \$24 a dozen for buttons. — *N. Y. Mail and Express.*

THE WORLD'S COAL.

Figures Showing That the Supply is Virtually Inexhaustible.

The reports of the United States Geological Survey declare that our stock of coal is likely to hold out yet for several centuries. The anthracite known coal fields in this country is 122,000 square miles; that of Great Britain at 12,000 square miles, and including the European fields and exclusive of China, the aggregate annual output is 491,930,000 gross tons, of which Great Britain furnishes 157,000,000 tons, and Germany 58,000,000 tons. Spain furnishes 1,000,000 tons, and our own country over 100,000,000 tons, two-thirds of which consist of bituminous coal. During the twelve years ending in 1885 the output of coal in the United States has increased 53,000,000 tons, but we have as yet scarcely touched the surface of our coal resources, and it is probable that the stock of coal fields is very greatly underestimated. Thirty years ago the official estimate was about 157,000 square miles. If we estimate 2,000,000 tons to each square mile some idea may be gained of the magnitude of our coal supply. There is certainly enough to supply all anxiety. In 1855 the whole output of our country was only 7,000,000 tons, about as much as Scotland produced, and as late as 1858 coal was sent from England to Boston and New York for factories and for private consumption at \$8 to \$10 a ton. But outside the countries mentioned above we should note France, with 20,000,000 tons annually, and Belgium and Austria-Hungary with over 17,000,000 tons each. France has an estimated coal field of 2,085 square miles, Austria-Hungary one of 1,800 square miles, while that of little Belgium is valued at a third of a million square miles. Two countries that should be taken into consideration because of their possibilities are Russia and China. These have an estimated annual yield of 4,000,000 tons each. Russia has a known coal area, scarcely touched, of 33,000 square miles, and it is probable that under the vast extent of the Siberian plain there may still further wide deposits may be found. China also has an unknown but practically limitless expanse of coal area. The provinces of Che-Kiang, Kiang-Soo, Hoo-Nan and Shoo-Soo contain vast areas of coal lands. Hoo-Nan has 21,700 square miles of coal fields, principally anthracite, and it is estimated by German scientists, who have given the subject strict attention, that there is coal enough in China alone to keep the entire world in fuel some hundreds of millions of years. From these facts the exhaustion of the coal supply is seen to be a very remote danger indeed, and it is very possible that the coal measures may considerably outlast the duration of man himself upon this earth. — *Chicago Inter-Ocean.*

FACTS FOR FARMERS.

The only way to find what our soils want is to study them by careful observation and experiments. Success in farming as in other business, requires the use of brains.

Grass is one of the strong points in good farming, and that without reference as to whether stock is grown or not. Put that down in your plans for the year.

Good implements save labor. The use of an inferior plow during the busy season not only delays operations to a certain extent, but the effects of the poor work done extend to the time when the crop is harvested.

Plants that are laying may be liberally fed on a variety, as the production of eggs will cause an appropriation of all the food to that purpose, but hens not laying must be fed sparingly, or they will become too fat and fail to lay.

The indirect action of fertilizers in improving the mechanical condition of the soil and rendering its stores of plant food available is often very important. Hence, cheap manure is not the best planter as it is frequently more profitable than manure or artificial fertilizers.

A handful of wood-ashes should be scattered around each blackberry cane, and it is from them that our onyx is obtained. The very finest specimens come from India. Onyx, on account of the straight banding of the strata, is well adapted for the cutting of cameos and was much used by the ancients for that purpose.

A good vegetable garden is an untold blessing to a farmer's family. It is healthful, economical and a source of enjoyment to those who love the country and the variety of farm life and products. A well-kept garden is a farmer's certificate of excellence in his profession. It adds a charm to the rural home which, if possible, exceeds that of a neat door-yard. — *N. Y. World.*

How long would a bank exist if it paid out and received cash without receiving it? The result would be that some of the depositors would draw out more than they put in, and so rob the others. It is because farmers do not take time to do business in a business way that they so often fail to make farming profitable. — *Stockman and Farmer.*

ART OF CONVERSATION.

Rules Suggested as Guides When Conversing.

It has been said, and general experience, unfortunately, proves its truth, that the art of conversation is a thing of the past. The conversation of the past was a conversation of ideas on trivial subjects, with too often an ulterior motive of the common rules of politeness, there is more than a plenty; but of the refined, sustained conversation of the *salons* of an earlier generation, there is a lamentable scarcity. At a recent discussion of the subject, several rules were suggested as guides to be observed in conversation, which are so simple and sensible that those who aim to excel in this little art of entertainment would do well to remember them. Talk as little as possible about yourself; aim at leading others to talk and not at talking yourself; never find fault; do not allow a lengthy pause to occur; do not talk a subject to death, but leave something to be said, and do not jerk from one subject to another. To these might well be added, never descend to gossip, don't ride your hobbies in company, and remember that to listen gracefully is quite as desirable an accomplishment as to converse well. — *Democrat's Monthly.*

A Suicide Thwarted.

They were two chums, and occupied the same room. One of them was dissipated; he had been drinking for several days, and was apparently very much depressed. He drew a revolver, and, looking at the head, sadly, sighed heavily, shook his head, and said in a low, deep voice:

"I have no money. I've pawned almost every thing I own. I have but one friend left, my faithful revolver. It will do me a parting service. I'll —" and he lifted the pistol from the table.

"Stop! Hold! Consider what you are going to do. Don't shoot!" exclaimed his friend and room-mate.

"Shoot!" exclaimed the supposed suicide. "Who is thinking of shooting?"

"You said the revolver was going to do you a parting service. Don't be rash."

"Why, blasted fool, so it is going to do a last service to me. I am going to seek it for a dollar and a half with old Joe Schannberg and get some beer for the money, and wrapping up the revolver in a paper, I'll walk out on Austin avenue in the direction of the leading pawnbroker's establishment. — *Texas Siftings.*

Why Times Were Good.

"How rare times in this neighborhood!" asked a traveler of a native of Anderson County, Ky.

"Fast times." "Farmers are in good condition, I suppose." "Don't know that they are." "I may be plentiful, then, I presume." "No, kain't say that it is." "And yet you say that times are good?" "That's what I loved." "When the farmers are not in good condition?" "Y'p."

FULL OF FUN.

A messenger boy's diary: "Monday, hired; Tuesday, tired; Wednesday, fired."

Some scamp recently decorated, in the night, the great door of Sing Sing (N. Y.) prison with the legend: "Hair cut while you wait."

"Soup or fish, sir?" asked the waiter. "Neither," replied the guest. "That was a superficial question, wasn't it?" said the guest's friend. — *Philadelphia Times.*

"Sh-h-h, child! Young people should be silent when older people are talking." "Then what shall young people talk, mamma? Old people are never silent." — *Texas Siftings.*

Customer—"Walter, bring me some rice pudding." Walter—"I can't find it. Will you stop here?" Madam said to him: "Madam, I am a Christian charity I can't stand on a level with an upstart like him." — *Puck.*

Omaha Man (reading)—"Female carpenters have appeared in London." Wife—"Shouldn't wonder. A woman can be a carpenter now as well as a man." "Why not?" "I saw by the paper the other day that an Englishman had invented a machine for driving nails." — *Omaha World.*

Customer (on Chatham street)—"Four dollars seems a high price for that suit." Mr. Isaacstein, the proprietor, in a low, thrilling whisper—"My friend, dot was a six-dollar suit, made for Mr. Russell Sage with Wall Street. It fits dot slim shanks too quick across der pack. You daks him for four dollar." — *Yidd-Bits.*

"I hear they are going to have a donkey party at B—." said a Parsonville man to his neighbor. "So I understand," was the reply; "are you going?" "Of course I am," said the Parsonville man; "they couldn't have a party without me, and I couldn't quite make out what the other fellow was laughing at." — *St. Albans Messenger.*

"What are those potatoes worth?" he inquired of the grocer. "Four dollars a bushel." "Holy smoke! Four dollars! Guess we won't eat any more potatoes." "You wanted them to eat, did you? I can let you have them for fifty cents a peck, then." "I thought you wanted them for seed." — *Detroit Free Press.*

ONE WHO STAYED.

A Constable Tells How He Squandered Blood From a Turnip.

"Do you know," said a constable the other day, "that there is an obligation mankind has to pay even worse than a doctor's bill?" The reporter couldn't conceive of any.

"Well, it's house-rent. I don't say that hundreds of renters don't promptly at the beginning of each month, but I've met plenty of people who won't pay and don't intend to pay until forced at the cannon's mouth, so to speak."

"Have you removed many families this winter?" "Only two out of over thirty cases I've had on hand. They hadn't the money to pay, but all the others squared up. I had a case on Champlain street yesterday. The tenant was three months behind. He pleaded sickness, poverty and all that and the commissioner finally issued an order to put him out. I went up to do it. The man cursed the heartlessness of the world, the wife went over their misfortune and the children held up their rags in appeal."

"It must have been sad." "When he came down two chairs out the man knelt down and began to pray. I carried out two more, when he got up. As I seized the lounge he said to me: 'And so you will put me out.'"

"I must." "For thirty dollars?" "That's the figure." "Well, come down to the bank and I'll pay it." "And did he?" "He did, and he had very nearly two thousand dollars left to his credit after doing so." — *Detroit Free Press.*

Johnny's Idea of Man.

All the boys in the school but one had stepped up on the platform and read their compositions, and every composition was briefly descriptive of some beast of the field or forest, beginning with the assertion that the beast in question was a very useful animal."

Johnny Biggs was the last boy to take the stand, and every body wondered what his composition could be, as the stock of "useful animals" seemed to have been exhausted by his associates.

Johnny was equal to the occasion. His composition was on the subject of "man," and this was the way he read: "Man is a very useful animal to himself; but the other animals don't never have much use for him." — *Drake's Magazine.*

Origin of Book-Keeping.

The origin of book-keeping, like that of most other useful arts, is involved in great obscurity. Systematic book-keeping is generally admitted to have been first practiced at Venice, in the fifteenth century. Lucas de Borgia published a regular treatise on the subject, in the Italian language, in 1453. Borkman, in his "History of Inventions," says that the Barmans of India have been from time immemorial in possession of the method of book-keeping by double-entry. Other authors think that double-entry was known to the ancients and revived only in Italy with the revival of commerce; and certain quotations are adduced in support of this opinion, which show that the ancients entered the receipts and payments of money on opposite pages in the way of debtor and creditor; but nothing beyond single-entry can be inferred from this practice. The first treatise on book-keeping in the English language, of which there is any account, was published in the year 1543 by Hugh Odestate, a schoolmaster—*London Standard.*

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cut and made to order after the latest and most approved fashions by experienced and thoroughly trained workmen, out of the choicest and most fashionable goods? Do you want a **READY-MADE SUIT**, made especially for our trade by the best houses in the East, according to the newest designs, and out of reliable and stylish material?

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BLUE GRASS ROUTE.

Shortest and Quickest Route from Central Kentucky to All Points North, East, West and Southwest.

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SCHEDULE IN EFFECT MAY 20th, 1888.

SOUTH-BOUND.				NORTH-BOUND.			
No. 2	No. 4	No. 6	No. 8	No. 3	No. 1	No. 5	No. 7
Ex. Sun.	Daily	Ex. Sun.	Daily	Ex. Sun.	Daily	Ex. Sun.	Daily
Lex. Covington	8:30 a.m.	8:30 p.m.	8:30 p.m.	Lex. Lexington	8:00 a.m.	8:00 p.m.	8:00 p.m.
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